# WASHINGTON

Intense Excitement in the Senate Chamber.

The Republican Family Quarrel.

### SUM NER EXCORIATED BY TRUMBULL.

Butler to Read Bingham Out of the Radical Party.

PASSAGE OF THE VIRGINIA BILL.

A Decisive Blow at State Sovereignty.

SUMNER DODGES THE VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870. The Vote on the Virginia Bill-Exciting Scenes in the Scuate-Personal Debate Be-

tween Trumbull and Sumner. The Senate to-day finally reached a vote on the Virginia resolution, admitting the State under the most rigid construction and application of the reconstruction acts. The discussion was confined to a lively personal debate between Messrs. Trumbull and Sumner. At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Trumbull took the floor. His desk was covered with papers and books, and it was evident that he was not in the best humor. The Senator began his remarks by reviewing the points of the personal controversy in which he had been engaged with the Senator from Massachusetts the day before. The Senator then turned upon Mr. Sumner and, directing his remarks to him individually, accused him several times of presumption and effrontery. At this stage the President of the Senate arrested the remarks of the Senator, stating that his words were outside the line of parliamentary debate. Mr. Trumbull quickly turned upon the President, and. in an excited manner, disagreed, at the same time reminding him that the Senator from Massachusetts had accused him of presumption, which he thought was equally out of order. Mr. Trum then went to work again, and with one of those bold strokes of argument and sarcasm completely riddled Mr. Sumner's argument of the day before, showing that he had dodged all important votes on this question. During this severe handling Mr. Sumner sat in his seat with his eyes fixed upon Mr. Trumbull, occasionally giving a twist by way of relief whenever the Illinoisian made a particular hit, During Mr. Trumbull's speech word had gone over to the House of the exciting scenes which were taking place in the Senate. The nembers began to crowd in until the entire open space in the rear of the Senators' desks was filled. A number of foreign representatives, who had come o witness the vote on the resolution, finding it impossible to get into the diplomatic gallery, obtained seats on the noor. At half-past three o'clock Mr Trumbuil took his seat and Mr. Sumner rose to respond. As a calm, deliberate debater Sumner has always held the first rank in the Senate, but on this ion he was greatly agitated. He rose and looked about him excitedly, and for some moments e failed to articulate. The suspense of the movement was intense. Since the days of impeachment never was such a multitude of people crammed in the Senate Chamber. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and women in all conditions in life, rising one above the other, a periect sea of faces. The passages were also filled and the doors and corridors were so crowded that it was impossible to get in or out. On the floor the crowd was equally dense. In the coat rooms a number of ladies had been admitted. Surrounded by such an audience Mr. Sumner took the floor to reply. When he began his remarks his voice was husky and tremulous. He was evidently full of tre and vituperation. After Trumbull, and, pointing his finger directly in his face, began a systematic overhauling. It was apparent Sumner was too much aroused for caim debate; he could not get his sentences in right shape-his well rounded periods were all out of tune. On his desk was utter confusion. Every now and then he would pause to fumble over his notes or to select a letter from some person whose name was anonymous. In an outburst of rage the lordly Sena tor noured in a voiley of bitter invective upon the tor from Illinois, whereupon the President arrested the remarks upon the same grounds which had led him to interrupt Mr. Trumbuil. Sumner

At half-past four o'cloch Sumner concluded his remarks. Several attempts were made by other Senators to take a hand, evidently against the errone was statements of Sumner, but all such attempts were met by words of dissatisfaction from those in favor of adhering to the agreement of the day before. Drake's two amendthen passed by a majority of three wotes. At this juncture Wilson put in an amen tment giving negroes the freedom of the pubhe sch cols in Virginia, which was passed by a majority , & two votes. On the third reading and pasgage of 'the resolution the democrats got on the rampage, et wh rising in his seat and explaining that he proposed I to vote against the resolution, as he would never see withe noble old State come in with such indignities heaped upon her. The vote was then exfect stillness reigned, notwithstand ing the va at crowd assembled. Before the vote was announced Senator Kellogg addressed the President, calling for a reading of the sixteenth rule of the Senate, whit is requires Senators in the chamber to vote. This w was a direct hit at Sumner, who, though in his seat, de eged the vote. The President, how ever, for some reason did not see fit to enforce the rule, but appar water not noticing Mr. Kellogg's sug gestion warned the galleries against any demon strations of appl agse or disapprobation. The result was then annou beed-48 year to 10 nays, a strict party vote.

was disconcerted more than ever by this attack in

the rear. After saving to the Chair that

he did not agree that he was out of

order he again turned upon Trumbull, in-

forming him that when he (Sumner) was fighting

for ireedom the Senator from Illinois was upholding

oppression and supporting the then President of the

United States by his vote. This broadside brought

The Radical Meeard of Senator Summer Bingham's Newro Franchise Bill-Sumper

Dodging the Vote. It was well for the radical record of Senator Sumner that the vote was taken on the Virginia bill at the time it was to-day, otherwise it might have comout that his course with regard to negro suffrage is not so meritorious as he made pretensions to. Senators Trumbull and Stewart were prepared to show that, according to the records of the republican well as the records of the Senate, Mr. Sumper had no lot or part in origination and securing suffrage for the Africans. It appears that Judge Bingham was the author of the section in the Military Reconstruction bill which gave the political franchise to the negro. When Mr. Bingtham was a member of the Reconstruction Committee, of which Mr. Fessender was chairman, and of which old Thad Stevens and Mr. Sumner were members, the proposition came up to add a section to what was known as the Military Reconstruction bilf, providing for negro suffrage. This was offered by Mr. Bingham and opposed tooth and nail by Thad Stevens, and eventually beaten in committee Bingham, however, made a report, and in this way got his proposition

before the Bouse. It was defeated there, however,

Johnson renewed it and it was passed aims a unant-mously. In the caucus Mr. Sumner fee at hard to keep Bingham's provision about sum see in the bill, but he did not originate it, as he stated to-day. When the bill was before the sense the debate continued late into the night and Mr. Sumner, becoming wearied and disgusted because he could not have his own way, took his hat and went house, against the protest of his colleague. Senator Wilson. against the protest of Lis colleague, Senator Wisson in this way he did not vote for the bill. Trumbul and others were prepared to bring out these facts to-day, and would have dene so but for some o Sumner's friends, who knew what was coming, in-sisting upon the bargain being kept to vote at four o'clock.

Sensation Mong the Diplomats-Reception o

Prince Arthur.
The dip/omatic folks here have still another sensa tion. It is about Prince Arthur and the festivities in his about Prince Arthur and the festivities in his about Prince Arthur and the festivities in his about President Grant to the dinner at his howse on Monday evening, and the President declined on the ground that official engagements pre o'iuded his attendance. The gossips are curious to know what are the official engagements of such consequence as to prevent the President from gracing the dinner party. In the second place, the diplomats are said to be in a huff about the very important question of precedence. Your diplomatists are great sticklers for such matters, and, of course, are not easily appeased, even when a mis take is made on the subject. Mr. Thornton has arranged for three dinner parties, and, in issuing his invitations, has divided the diplomatic corps into three branches. The first branch or sub-division received cards for the first dinand the second branch for ner party, the second dinner party, and the third branch for the third dinner party. The complaint is that in this arrangement Mr. Thornton fatled to regard the rule of precedence. The rule observed here is that members of the diplomatic corps rank, not according to the importance of the nations they represent, but according to their length of service in this country. Now they say that the invitations have not been distributed with a due regard to this rule, so you see there are more difficulties than the Lopez

Lively Times Expected in the House-Butle Threatens to Rend Bingham Out of the

Party. As the House meets for debate, only, to-morro the Virginia bill will not come up until Monday. The general expectation is that there will be a lively till between Butler and Bingham. The forme threatens to read the latter out of the radical party and afterwards to add more stringent provisions the bill and pass it over Bingham's head. It is thought the House will concur in the Senate amend ments to the bill.

The Colored Sennter from Mississippi-Who

Will They Do with Him? As people are asking very generally what will be done with the colored United States Senator just chosen in Mississippi when he shall come here to demand admission, it is worth while to state that there is little doubt he will get his seat without serious opposition. A good deal of fun has been had by Senators over the question of where the line-trious Revelle shall sit when he gets admitted. Some favor placing the gentleman next to Garrett Davis, or Vickers, of Maryland, or Thurman, of Ohio. It is urged that to force Garrett Davis or Vickers into such close proximity with the colored Senator would be the perfection of refined cruelty and might resul in the resignation of whichever of those redoubtabl democratic champions Revelle might be forced upor There is a vacant seat between Brownlow and Gil bert, and it is not at all improbable that Revelle will get that seat, and thus the salvation of Davi and Vickers be assured.

Bill for Abelishing Polygamy in Utah Threatened Resistance of the Saints.

The Committee on Territories of the House at its neeting to-day had under consideration Mr. Cullom's bill to abolish polygamy and provide for the more efficient enforcement of the laws of the United States in Utah. This is the bill which has raise such a howl among the saints, and which, if passed Mr. A. B. Brasher, of Utah, relative to the condition of society there and the amount of resistance there the execution of the laws of the United States, Brasher is a Gentile, and the delegate from Utah, Mr. Hooper, says he is prejudiced. At all events Mr. Brasher represents things to be in a bad way in Utah and he is of opinion that the Mormons, or rather their leaders, mean business when they talk of resisting Cullom' bill, provided it is enacted into a law. The indications are that the committee will report the bill favorably, and Mr. Cullom announces his intention

ture-The General's Portrait in the Tennessee Capitol.

or putting it through the House.

General George H. Thomas has written the follow ing letter to Mr. D. A. Muun, of Tennessee, in reintion to the difficulty about the painting of his portrait by order of the Legislature of that State:

tion to the difficulty about the painting of his portrait by order of the Legislature of that State:—

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1869.

Ron. D. A. Munn:—

Dear Sir.—I received your favor of the 20th yesterday, and as I am sure of your friendly feelings towards me I take great pleasure in giving you my reasons for offering to refund to the present Legislature of Tennessee the cost of the portrait of myself ordered to be painted by the Legislature of 1868, and remove it from the ilbrary of the Capitol of your State. I will premise by stating that although I regretted at the time that the Legislature of 1865 had ordered by joint resolution a portrait of me to be painted and placed in the State Library; yet being convinced it was done through motives of friendship and esteem, the joint resolution having been passed without my knowledge, I felt a natural delicacy in deciming a compliment so unexpected, assured as I was of the sincerity of the act. From that day until the extraordinary proceedings had in the present Legislature I had been led to believe that the act of the Legislature of 1868 had been generally approved throughout the State. On being informed of their recent proceedings, self-respect, as well as a proper appreciation of the act of the Legislature of 1868, required that I should relieve the members of the present Legislature from the necessity of seeing a disagreeable picture every time they went into the State Library. The same reasons impelled me to inform the Speaker that I shall also return the medal as soon as I cam get to New York, where I had it deposited last spring before leaving the East to assume duty on this coast. Now let me assure you that in taking the course I have I disclaim any intention whatever to regret the compliment extended to me by the Legislature of 1866, but simply wish to return to the Legislature of 1866, but simply wish to return to the Legislature of 1866, but simply wish to return to the Legislature of 1866, but simply wish to return to the Legislature of 1866, but

Appointments by the President.
The President to-day sent to the Senate the follow ing nominations:-William Cumback, of Indiana, Minister Resident of Portugal, vice Shellabarger re signed; E. S. Nadal, of New Jersey, Assistant Sec

retary of Legation at London, vice Badeau resigned; Luther Lee, Jr., Collector of Customs for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Vs. Woman Suffrage in the District. The delegates to the Woman's Rights Convention recently in session here will appear before the Senate and House Committees on the District of Colum bia to-morrow morning for the purpose of demand ing that universal suffrage be extended, and that the female employes of the executive departments of the

males, and receive the same compensation, &c. Reduction of Duties on Sugar, Ten, Coffe and Molnases.
The Committee of Ways and Means at their ses sion this morning reduced the duty on motors from eight to five cents, They will also reduce the duty on sugar, tea and coffee, leaving the bulk

the duties on manufactures generally unchanged.

government be placed upon the same footing as the

Tax on Saluries.

The President has signed the bill providing tha nereafter no officers of the army or retired list shall be assigned to any duty or be entitled to any more

pay than that of his grade. Continuance of the Internal Revenue Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular of instructions for the guidence of all disbursing officers. agents or clerks of the United States relative to the ontinuance of the internal revenue tax on salaries, in which he says that the question has been submitted to the department whether the tax on payments for salaries and services by the United States levied and withheld by virtue of the 123d section of the Internal Revenue act, approved June 30, 1866. as amended, is governed by the 119th section of the said act as amended, which latter relates to taxes on incomes and not to taxes on such salaries. The

decision of the proper accounting officers and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been given on this subject, and in accordance therewith such taxes will be withheld as usual by disbursing cers, agents or clerks of the United States.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Tax which he says that the ruling under which a person who makes it his occupation to sell the products of his own farm from a stall or stand is required to pay a special tax as a produce broker, should be construed with the utmost liberality, giving him the benefit of all doubts respecting his liability; that it cannot ordinarily be said to be the occupation of a farmer to sell his products; that it is his busi-ness to raise them, and that the selling is an incident to the production; that it is only when he makes such selling his regular and constant busi ness that he should be required to pay this tax.

The Case of Judge Watrous, of Texas. The House Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to a proposition that Judge Watrous, of the listrict of Texas, provided he resigns, shall be paid his salary for the remainder of his life. In case he refuses to resign the President will be authorized to nominate an associate judge to discharge the duties. This course is suggested by the fact that Judge Watrous is now considered disqualified by mental

The McGarrahan Land Case.

The committee have agreed on a resolution that Executive action be postponed on the McGarrahan claim until further action of Congress. The counsel for the New Idra Company dissent from this, and will take the matter into consideration.

Territorial Government for the Cherokee The House Indian Affairs Committee had under consideration to-day a bill to give the Cheroked indians a Territorial form of government in the Indian territory. The committee adjourned without

The Western Pacific Railroad.

Messrs. Haines, Tuttle and Mosely, comm appointed to examine the Western Pacific Railroad. have reported the completion of an additiona of twenty and sixteeen one-hundredt? miles of that road, commencing at the point of junction with the Central Pacific road and terminating at the end of the one hundred and three and sixteen hundredth mile. The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded the report to the President and recommends the issue of bonds on account of the new section. Revision of the Column Laws

The bill revising the laws relative to the mints assay offices and coinage of the United States, which has been under preparation in the Treasury Department for some time past, was to-day transmitted to the different mints and to the assay office in New York for examination and suggestions. The bil will probably be sent to Congress about the 1st of

Extension of the Public Printing Office. The joint Committee on Printing met to-day and considered the proposed extension of the public printing office. No action was taken.

February.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870. INCREASE OF PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memoria

of fourteen hundred army officers for an increase of pay. Referredto the Mintary Committee. THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT-WOMAN SUPPRAGE Mr. Wilson-Also presented a memorial in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, giving

women the right to vote. Referred to the Judiciary Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., presented a petition of like import to permit the exercise of the elective franchise by citizens now deprived of that right Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., in presenting a peti tion for the abolition of the franking privilege said that the idea had been generally disseminated. by means of circulars sent out by the Pos naster General, that Senators and Representative were guilty of gross frauds in their abuse of the franking privilege. So far as he was personally concerned he did not believe any frauds had been practiced in the manner complained of. He would favor the proposed reform, but did not believe any material saving would be effected thereby, as the mails would have to be carried, and if the government did not pay for it out of one pocket it would out of another.

Mr. Wilson thought Congress should feel grateful Mr. Wilson thought Congress should feel grateful to the Post Office Department for its efforts to aid in abolishing that which experience had shown to be a burden larger rather than a position that

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., did not favor the abolition of the privilege as a measure of economy, believing that the mail contract would not be reduced in amount of expense to the government by reform He intimated that he was not averse to the proposed

ange as an experiment. Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., said he had been in

He intimated that he was not averse to the proposed change as an experiment.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said he had been informed by a postmaster whose name appeared among the signers of the petition for the abolition of the franking privilege that he had taken action in the matter under instructions, from which the inference was that he had been instructed by his official chief. Among the names of signers he recognized those of several of his constituents who, within two weeks, had received under frank public documents which in bulk counterbalanced the whole of the mail matter to which his own correspondence would amount during the entire session.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, presented a petition on the same subject, and said the Postmaster General in printing and sending to his eighteen thousand subordinates throughout the country—holding their positions, not by the confirmation of the Senate, but at his pleasure—instructions to procure signatures of petitions to induence Congressional action, was sguilty of an action which had no precedent in this or any other country. He thought this a departure irom official propriety, and remarked that there had been a time when the Congress of the United States would not have quietly tolerated such conduct by the need of a department, or attempt by any authority of the government to forestal the public opinion and prevent the proper investigation.

The various petitions on the subject were referred to the Committee on Post Ombes.

Mr. Fenton, (rep.) of N. Y., presentee a memorial of W. C. Barney asking certian privileges so as to enable him and his associates to connect the United States and the kingdoin of Belgium by direct submarine telegraphic cable, including a translation of the Belgian concession. Also a petition for the erection of a government building at Albany, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with a vertal amendment, the House joint resolution to construct he law relating to the tax on Mr. Wilson suggested that the committee might report a bill to relieve army officers entirely from

ne tax. The bill then went over for the present.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFEREND.
By Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of N. H.—To abolish the
reedmen's Bureau and provide for a Eureau of Education.

By Mr. Poweroy—To prohibit the sale of public lands in Kansas, except by actual settlement.

Also proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, submitting to the States the following article to be known as the Sixteenth which when ratified by three-journts thereof shall be part of the constitution of the United States:— The basis of suffrage in the United States shall be that of clipzenship, and all native and naturalized citizens shall empty the same rights and privileges of ciective frauchise. Each State shall determine by law the age, the clipzen and time of residence required for the exercise of the right of suffrage, which shall apply equality to all citizens, and shall make all laws in regard to the time and place of holding elections.

It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

And ordered to be printed.

THE VIRGINIA BILL

Was taken up, and Mr. Norton, rep.) of Minn, referred to circumstances attending the holding of the Military Commission in Georgia to pass upon the qualifications of members of the Georgia Legislature, claiming they vindicated the correctness of his previous statement concerning unwarranted assumption of power in that State.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., said he had carefully abstained from intruding his views upon the Senate

in the present discussion, but nowsfelt compelled to reply to various innuendoes and seartions of the character. He had read from the official read of a discussion on a previous evening upon the subject of a misunderstanding among Senators had said their understanding various Senators had said their understanding various dependers to vote upon the Virginia bill on the previous Monday. Notwithstanding various Senators had said their understanding various dependers and said their understanding various dependers and the said the control of the press his surprise the had acknowled that the door of the Judiciary Committee, asking to be heard and to set fortuing the condition of things in that State. Yes the understanding the said had knocked at the door of the Judiciary Committee, asking to be heard and to set fortuing conditions of things in that State. Yes the understanding the express denial by all the members of the Judiciary Committee, that continue that any person was desied access to that committee, that Senator not only insisted upon the correctness of the Judiciary Committee that any person was desied access to that committee, that Senator not only insisted upon the correctness of the Judiciary Committee that Senator sail insisted upon the correctness of what he had said, refusing to a such as a representative of the Judiciary Committee that of Abraham Lincoln "that he bad said refusing the war, was that its author "would rather five under the government of Jeff Davis than under that of Abraham Lincoln "that he United States government of Jeff Davis than under that of Abraham Lincoln "that he United States government of such associations and vindicated the parriolism and loyally of Governor Walker, which was defined the parriolism and

had been its persistent enemy. When called upon to consider the case of Georgia was not bis unreleating byposition encountered? As the representative of the Ku Klux Klan, he was willing to see the State handed over to that influence. When a just flouse of Representatives dragged to this bar the greatest enemy of reconstruction—the President of the United States—the Senator threw over that criminal the protection of his vote. Upon the question should Andrew Johnson be expelled from office so that reconstruction might have free course, the freedmen protected and the Ku Klux Klan driven out, the Senator found a technical argument in favor of the criminal. Mr. Summer continued in a similar strain. Referring to the charge that upon the passage of the great measure relating to the rights of the colored people he had declined to vote for the measure, he explained that he was absent from the chamber on account of fatigue and fliness, though the bill did not, in his opinion, jurnish to the freedmen sufficient measures of protection. He was compelled to leave the chamber after midnight, and did not absent bineself in order to avoid recording his vote. During 173 condinuance of his remarks Mr. Sum ner was reminded by the Chair that if applying to another Senator the language "he poured out his venous," he had violated Parliamentary decorum.

Mr. Sunner disclaimed any improper intention and continued, quoting from letters of correspon-Mr. Sumnea discigned any improper intention and continued, quoting from letters of correspondence and speeches, purporting to have been made by Governor Waker, to show the revolutionary intent and disloyal sympathies of the people of Virginia.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's remarks the CHAIR stated the question to be upon the pending amendment of Mr. Drake to admit Virginia upon amendment of Mr. Drake to admit Virginia upon change of the pending and the pen

chair states the question to be upon the pending amendment of Mr. Drake to admit Virginia upon fundamental conditions by prohibiting any change or amendment of the State constitution to deprive citizens of the right to vote under the same, who are now entitled to vote, except in punishment for crime, but permitting any alteration in the constitution prospective in its effects in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo,, moved to insert in the amendment the words, "or hold office," so as to prevent excussion from office hereafter by a change of the state constitution of any person now allowed to hold office.

The Senate proceeded to vote in accordance with the previous arrangement. The amendment of Mr. Schurz was rejected by yeas 28, nays 31.

Mr. McChrishy, (dem.) of Ky., announced that he had paired off upon all votes on Virginia with Mr. Cameron, who was absent.

A vote was then it was adopted by yeas 31, nays 28, as 10110ws:—

Ioliows:

Yzas:—Measrs. Abbott, Anthony, [Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Gilbert, Hamilio, Harlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Osbora, Patterson, Pomeroy, Fratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Spencer, Summer, Thayer, Wilson and Yates—31.

Nays:—Measrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conting, Corbstt, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Merrilli of Me., Norton, Nye, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scatt, Baerman, Stewart, Stoekton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey and Williams—32.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., moved to further amend by imposing further fundamental conditions that it shall never be lawful for said State to deprive any citizen of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said state, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such as are re-quired of all other citizens.

The amendment was adopted by year 30-nays 29, as follows:-AB 10110 WS:—
YEAR—Measur. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Drake, Edmunds, Gibert, Hamlin, Harian, Harris, Howard, Howe, Keitogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vi., Morton, Oaborn, Patterson. Formeroy, Fratt, Kamsey, Rick, Robertson, Schurz, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson and Nate—29.

Mat 10110 WS:—
YEAR—102.

Mr. Wilson moved, as an amendment, to impose a further fundamental condition that the constitu-tion shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen of the United States of the school, rights and privileges secured by the consti-tution of said State.

acholo, rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 31, nays 29,
the only difference from the previous vote being
Messrs. Anthony and Cragin, who voted yea, and
Kellogg nay.

Mr. Morrion, (rep.) of Ind., moved to substitute
for the preamble sdopted by the House another, setting forth that the people of Virginia had adopted a
constitution which is republican, and a Legislature
elected under it had ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the performance of these
acts in good faith was a condition precedent to representation. The proposed substitute was agreed to
by yeas 39 and pays 20, as follows:—
Yeas—Messra Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow,
Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Edmunde, Funton, Gibert, Hambin, Harian, Harris, Howard, Howe, MDonald, Morrill of Ms. Borrill of Vt., Osborn, Patterson,
Pomeroy, Frait, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz,
Scott, Spencer, Sumer, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams,
Wilson and Yates—39,
NAYS—Messra Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Conkling,
Corbett, Davis, Ferry, Fowles, Hamilton, Kellong, Norton,
Nye, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman,
Trumbull, vickers and Warner—20.

The bull was then read a third time and the yeas
and Bays were ordered on its pussage. Before the
vote was taken several democratic Senators explained why they would vote against the oill.

Mr. Thurman said that, notwithstanding his
anxiety for a restoration of rights to Virginia, he
could not agree to effect that purpose by voting for
a resolution, to his mind, clearly unconstitutional.

In view of the amendments which had been made to
the bending resolution.

Mr. Styren, Geem.) of N. J., said the bill was
one to perpetually exclude Virginia as an equal
State in the Union.

Mr. Bayard Said the United States were composed
of equal States united, and he never would by his

Mr. Bayabb said the United States were composed

All. BAYLAND Said the United States were composed of equal States united, and he never would by his vote bring Virginia in other than as peer and equal to any of the rest.

Mr. Caserelly, (dem.) of Cal., expressed his sincere regret in being compelled to vote against the bill; but, regarding the amendment as unconstitutional,

he would not vote to place upon the State of Virginia these badges of conquest, inferiority and insult. Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., expressed similar

Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., expressed similar reasons for his vote.

Mr. Vickers, (dem.) of Md., said he had never believed Virginia to be out of the Union, and, therefore, declined to vote. She should come into the Union. He believed the State to be entitled to representation; but, clogged as the bill was with unconstitutional provisions, he would be obliged to vote in the negative.

Mr. Norron, (dem.) of Minn., opposed the bill, because unwilling to put upon record his assent to the proposition that Congress could make the constitutions for the States.

The roil call was then proceeded with on the passage of the bill, the result being—yeas 47 to mays 10—as follows:—

10—as follows:—

Yras—Mesers Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Brake, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Gilbert, Hamita, Harlas, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patierson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Kobertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Aras—Hesers, Bayard, Casserty, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton, Norton, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurnan and Vickers—19.

Before the announcement of the vote Mr. Kel-Logg, who was occupying a seat next that of Mr. Summer, who was present without voting, asked for the reading of the sixteenth rule of the Senate, which requires Senators present to vote on a call of yeas and nays, unless specially excused.

The rule was read, but no action was taken in the matter.

matter.
The Chair gave notice that any manifestation of approval or disapproval by the galleries upon the announcement of the vote would be a violation of the rules, and then declared the result of the vote. On motion of Mr. Shekman the Currency bili was taken up and laid over on orders.

The Senate then, at half-past five o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

The following is the Virginia bill as it passed the Senate:

Schate:—

An act to admit the state of virginia to representation in the congress of the united states. Whereas the people of Virginia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the Legislature of Virginia, elected under asid constitution, have ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these servers.

g.eas;
Therefore be it enacted, &c., That the said State of Virginia antilled to representation in the Congress of the United is entitled to representation in the Congress of the Unit Bates, provided, that before any member of the Legislatu of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he sh take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in t

llowing:—
, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath
, do solemnly swear as an olicer of the United States,

State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an eath in the form following:—

I, —, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an eath as a member of Congress or as an observor the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature; or as an executive or judicial edicer of any State Legislature; or as an executive or judicial edicer of any State Legislature; or as an executive rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemy thereof. So help me God.

Or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe and file the following eath:—

I, —, do solemnly swear that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the chabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States. So help me God.

Which coath shall be taken before any officer lawfully anthorized to administer calls; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such eaths shall be deemed guitty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000; and in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the laking of either of said oaths, with more than \$10,000; and in all trials for any violation of this act the ecrificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with and regularly administered by competent anthority.

And provided further, that every such person who shall neglect, for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act, to take, subscribe and file such oath as aforesald, shall be deemed and taken; to all intents and purposes, to have wacated his office.

And provided further, that the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions:—That the constitution of Virginia shall

and provided further, that the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the Joliowing fundamental conditions:—That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so ammeded or changed as to deprive any clitzens or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such craness are now felonics at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided that any alternation of said constitution, prospective in list effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State; are upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office stan such required of all other citizens; that the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of clitzens of the United States of the achool rights and privileges accured by the constitution of said State,

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870. THE TABLEF BLLL.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained eave for that committee to set during the sessions of the House, and at the same time notified the House that he expected very early next week, probably on Monday, to report to the House the revision of the Tariff bill; and that after its being reported and ordered to be printed be would move, at the first fitting opportunity, to go into Committee of the Whole to take up the revision of the Internal Tax

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, asked and obtained leave for the Committee on Banking and Currency to sit during the sessions of the House.

THE PRANKING PRIVILEGE Mr. KETCHUM, (rep.) of N. Y., presented two petitions, numerously signed, from citizens of Hudson and Kinderhook, N. Y., for the abolition of the franking privilege. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of N. II., from citizens of Peterboro, N. H.; by Mr. STARRWEATHER, from citizens of Connecticut, and by Mr. KNAPP, from citizens of Otsego, Chenango and Delaware coun-

chizens of Otsego, Chenango and Delaware counties.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of PRIVATE BILLS.

After several bills were reported and acted upon, Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to reconsider the vote by which one of them was passed. He said he proposed to call the attention of the House briefly to the matter of the finances, which might be effected by these oills. He did so with some reluctance, because he was obliged to review the statement of his colleague (Mr. Dawes), which was calculated to make, and had in fact made, a false impression. However little, on the contrary, that may have been intended, the whole argument of the learned chairman of appropriations had come from a false understanding of the facts.

The point of order was made by Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., and afterwards by Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Fa., that the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts were not in order, as being irrelevant to the question before the House,

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., made several appeals to the members to withdraw the objection to his colleague proceeding.

Mr. Kandall, withdrew from the point of order.

Mr. Kandall, withdrew from the point of order, but it was renewed and insisted upon by Mr. Benja min, and the Speaker sustained the point of order. Mr. Butler remarked that it was hard to choke im off—(laughter)—and he proposed to show that he administration was not so extravagant as had

the administration was not so extravagant as had been represented.

Mr. Benjamin insisted on the ruling being enforced, and finally Mr. Butter smilingly yielded to the apparent untenability of his position, and gave notice that he would, after the morning hour, move to go into Committee of the Whole.

Private bills reported as follows:—
By Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Mass., allowing to L. L. Merry, of Hion, N. Y., Collector of the Twentieth district of New York, \$1,989 for revenue stamps, of which he had been robbed. Passed.

By Mr. Cobb, (rep.) of Wis., allowing the widow of Lieutenant Chinton, of the Wisconsin cavalry, \$724 for military services. Passed.

Also to pay the band of the Twelfth Kentucky infantry. Passed.

Also for relief of James L. Ridgely, collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Maryland, crediting him with \$617, which was passed.

By Mr. Hollman, (dem.) of Indians, for relief of Captain Joseph Harmon, of the Fifth Indians cavalry.

By Mr. WASHBURN (Mass.), allowing \$35.555 to.

Captain Joseph Harmon, of the Fifth Indiana cavairy.

By Mr. Washburn (Mass.), allowing \$35,659 to 5. & H. Sayles, of Killingly, Ct., for satisfaction of an army and clothing contract.

The morning hour having expired the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jupp in the chair. The intention of the House in going into committee was to give Mr. Butier (Mass.) the opportunity to make his speech in reply to Mr. Dawes, but Mr. Wilson (Ohio), who was first entitled to the floor in committee, insisted on his right and declined to yield the floor to Mr. Butier or any other man—a change of programme when caused a good deal of lauguter.

augnter. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Obio, then proceeded to address the committee on the interests of agriculture.

Mr. ELA, (rep.) of N. H., addressed the committee in favor of the reduction of the tarif duties on all materials that enter into manufacturing. The nation was to-day taxing itself to an extent which stagnated commerce and caused shipping to decline well by the increased cost of buhning as by the ability, on account of labor and taxed materials weil by the increased cost of buluing as by the inshilly, on account of labor and taxed materials, to
produce the merchandise that it needed in the exchange of commerce. Ships might be built, but
merchandise for export must be produced before
the nation could gain supremary on the ocean. This
country imported largely of the productions of
South America, Africa and Asia; but it could not
supply those countries with manufactures in competition with England. The result was that England shipped-to those countries her manufactures in
British bottoms and in return brought cargoes into
American ports, and rather than return in ballast
those British ships brough back American solven and
wheat at freignts cheaper than American ships could.
Whenever this country could resume the export of
manufactures notaling more would be heard about
the decline of American shipping. In order to bring
this about taxation must be reduced. This would
relieve the people and enable them to produce manufactures for export, which would then take the place
of bonds in payment of imports. How was this to be
done! The first thing was to stop every unaccessary
expenditure; to stop at once and forever all wasteful grants of lands and subsidies; to build railroads
into the wilderness, which scatters the population so
that it cannot be productive, and at the same time
adds largely to the expenses of the government.
Incre must be no purchases of locbergs or tornadoes; no entangling arrangements for maxing
lodgment on foreign territory must be made.
The interest on the public debt must be reduced.

half per cent. He held it a mistake to suppose that New England got the main benefits from the tarriff. No section of the country received less benefit from the tarriff than New England, and no one would suffer less from the entire aboltson. He showed the ingress from the entire aboltson. He showed the ingress rious operation of the tarriff on the great boot and shoe trade of New England by the duties on hides and bark, sumac, oil and other articles used in temper cent to its cost; and so as to the declar of the per cent to its cost; and so as to the declar of the per cent to its cost; and so as to the declar of the per cent to its cost; and so as to remove taxes whenever possible, to economize at every point, to increase exports and home productions and to give to labor enpityment at good prices. To effect this internal taxation should be abandoned as soon as possible, except as to stamps, spirits, tobacco, accumulated capital, and tarriff duties should be abandoned on all articles entering into manufactures for export, and kept at highest revenue point upon inxuries.

Mr. COLURN, (rsp., of Ind., addressed the committee on the question of finances, and against any reduction of the currency has succeeded at the last Congress the equilibrium would have been country. It had railed through the fears of the either States that it would derange business and because they needed all their present currency and were determined to retain it. If that inflation of twenty-five dollars a head were good for the West and South? But the East wanted inflation. The fact was that the whole country was in favor of expansion, and this was the origin of the sudden raid of some for free national banking. This expedient, with the glitterium nature, was reaored to to prevent redistribution. Free banking, with a circulation redeemable in greenbacks, would be a wind and the first of the sudden raid of some for free national banking. This expedient, with the glitterium nature, was reaored to the sudden raid of some for free national banking

cial policy, were worth a hindred years of cramps and chills and contractions, low wages, low prices and languishing business.

Mr. Negley, (rep.) of Pa., made a personal explanation in regard to a charge of repudiation against Aleghany county, Pennsylvania, so far as. Mr. Moorchead was identified with it, which was recently referred to by Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., explained that owing to a cierical error he had made a mastake the other day in stating that the first bessener steel rails had been imported in 1864, when gold was about two dollars. The first importation was really made in 1864, when gold ranged considerably above two dollars. The first importation was really made in 1864, when gold ranged considerably above two dollars, and the lowest price at which the rails could be got was one dollar and a half per toa. That high price developed two factories—the Precedon Works at Harrisburg, Fa., and Mr. Griswold's works at Troy, N. Y.; and in the latter part of the next year the canvassers of these works canvassed the market at one dollar and thirty cents; and this statement was confirmed by what the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Twitchell, said yesterday.

Mr. Townsend, (rep.) of Fa., addressed the committee on the subject of the finances, contending that the currency was not redundant. He argued, first, that, as compared with 180, there is no redundancy of currency; second, that to prepare for resumption the goverement must first resume and should withdraw half its legal tenders, to be supplied by hotes to be issued where most needed by new banks; third, that a reduction of taxes, so as to relieve the people, to the extent of so, 60,000; fourth, the control of the currency is an attribute of sovereignty and should slways be kept within the power of Congress, hence free banking is unwest.

ereignly and should always be kept within the power of Congress, hence free banking is unwise; lifth, legislation by Congress, so as to prevent the foreign loan from returning on our hands.

Mr. Stocharon, (rep.) of Mich., also addressed the committee on the same subject, and then the come and the House, at salf-past four o'clock adjourned, with the understanding that the session to-morrow shall be for debate only.

## THE DEMORALIZED POLICE.

Increased Inefficiency of the Force-Drunkenness and Neglect of Daty-Wanted to Brain His Roundsman.

There were over eighty cases tried vesterday by Commissioners Manierre and Smith.

Sergeant Doyle charged officers Lancaster and fiannerty, of the Twenty-fourth precinct, with failng to lock up two thieves at the New street station house, as ordered. The evidence showed that they locked them up at twenty minutes past six and took them out at twenty minutes to seven, keeping them out until twenty minutes to eleven o'clock. The excuse was that the prisoners offered to show them where there was some stolen sugar. It was not found, but Doyle found the officers walking the streets with their prisoners smoking. Fiannerty charged Doyle with having a cigar in his "gob" behind the desk. Doyle denied the charge, nd a fight was imminent when Mr. Mannierre de-

cided the controversy.

Jacob T. Codett, of the Forty-third precinct, was tried for gross intoxication. He stated he drank some tea; there might have been something in it. It was such a cold night he would have drank aquafortis. The roundsman, he charged, maltreated him while taking him to the station house, and had he his club with him he would have split his skull

nim white taking him to tae station house, and had he his club with him he would have spit his skuit open.

William F. Rogers, doorman, and patrolman Thomas Irwin, of the Forty-third precinct, were tried for fighting in the station house, and will likely be diamissed the force.

William H. Hendrick, Piffueth precinct, was tried for drunkenness while on post. He admitted taking one glass of liquor, but denied being intoxicated.

Charles McDougai, Twenteeth precinct, was charged with dronkenness. Capitain Caffrey and Sergeants Murphy and James swore that on the night of the 1st inst. McDougail went out on post at seven, and, returning at twenty minutes to eight, hung up his best and club and started out. When asked by Caffrey where he was going, he replied, "home." He was stupidly drunk, and was ordered up stairs to bed. McDougail admitted that he drank two glasses of Rhine wine, out denied being drunk. Judgment in all of the above cases was reserved for the full Board.

## A CHICAGO BEEF SWINDLER.

How to Get Unlawfut Possession of \$1,700 Worth of Beef.

A smart, intelligent/looking man named Reeves, with the alias also of McCarthy, was brought before Judge Dowling, in the custody of detective Willoughby, of the Third precinct, charged with forgery, the particulars of which developed a system of well planned swindling, believed to have been carried on for a length of time.

Reeves obtained by means of a forged order a bill of lading for 134 quarters of beef, which was shipped at Chicago by William Morris and Thomas Woofs. Reeves went to the station and produced the bill of lading, and said that he wished the beef sent on to New York. It was so sent, and Reeves accompanied it. The beef, on its arrival in New York, was purthe beef, on its arrival in New York, was purchased for Mr. William V. Teffey, of 54 Broad avenue, West Washington Market, New York. Reeves, finding this out, went and asked Toffey what he was redoing with that beef was shipped for him, and produced a bill of lading in Reeves' name. He said the price was \$1.108. Mr. Toffey was about to pay for it, as the bill of lading secreed ell right, when he had a suppletion on his mind that something might be wrong and therefore telegraphed to Chicago and received this telegram by return:—

Do not deliver the money to Reeves. Have him arres The meat was intended for J. F. & A. Comstock, Providence, R. I. Confirmatory evidence was given by Mr. William Bond, chief clerk in the office of the Michigan Central Ratiroad, and the prisoner was remanded for the attendance of witnesses from Chi-